

# Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once a week,  
By PHIL WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1828.

[VOL. IX. NO. 439.]

At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, the price of this paper, for the year 1828, has been reduced to one dollar and a half per annum, or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the desire of the Editor, until all bills are paid up. After the 1st of January, 1829, the price will be increased to \$2.00 per annum, and no paper will be sent to any subscriber, until all bills are paid up. The price of this paper, for the year 1828, has been reduced to one dollar and a half per annum, or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the desire of the Editor, until all bills are paid up. After the 1st of January, 1829, the price will be increased to \$2.00 per annum, and no paper will be sent to any subscriber, until all bills are paid up.

## Select School.

In compliance with the frequent solicitations of several respectable families in this place, **MRS. WILLEY** has been induced to open a **Select School** for the instruction of Young Ladies, in the useful and ornamental branches of Education. Her terms are as follows:

- 1st. For Reading, Spelling, and Writing, \$4 per quarter.
- 2d. Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History, and Rhetoric, together with the above, \$5 per quarter.
- 3d. Drawing and Painting, on Paper and Satin; Theorem Painting, on Velvet and Paper; and open and ornamental Needle Work, on Lace, Cambric, and Muslin, \$10 per quarter.

Those who feel disposed to encourage the above School, may be assured that the utmost care will be paid to the morals and manners, as well as the scientific pursuits, of such as may be placed under her charge.  
Salisbury, Oct. 13th, 1828. 37

## Coach and Gig Making.

**THE** Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement he has received, and having enlarged his Shop, and number of hands, and procured a large supply of the best materials, is now prepared to make all kinds of work in his line at the shortest notice, and on such terms as the hardness of the times will justify; and as low as can be purchased anywhere in the State. All new work warranted for twelve months; and all kinds of Carriages, repaired at the shortest notice. Orders from a distance thankfully received and punctually attended to.  
BENJAMIN OVERMAN.  
Greensboro, Sept. 15, 1828. 6310

## Entertainment.

**THE** subscriber has removed from the house formerly owned by Capt. Robert Barker, dec'd., to the house lately occupied by Mr. David Porter, in the east end of the town; where he will continue his **TEA, &c.** He sincerely thanks his friends and the public for the patronage heretofore extended to him; and he solicits the continuance of their favors. He pledges his unremitting attention to his business, and readiness to those who may be pleased to call upon him.  
W. KEHR.  
Salisbury, Oct. 1st, 1828. 12

## Private Entertainment.

WILLIAM HOWARD

**H**AS lately opened a **House of Entertainment**, 3 1/2 miles from Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C., on the great road leading from that place, by Beard's Bridge over the Yadkin, to Salem, Danville, Milton, Hillsborough, Raleigh, &c. His house (generally known by the name of the **White House**) is delightfully situated, about 2 1/2 miles south of the bridge; his stables are good, and well provided; and he will spare no practicable means of rendering his establishment, in every respect, comfortable and pleasant to travellers and visitors, and deserving a share of public patronage.  
Oct. 8th, 1828. 8443

## Mansion House.

**THE** subscriber having moved from Camden to this place, respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the well known **manse**, adjoining the **Court House Square**, recently occupied by Mr. John W. Clark, and usually known as **Clark's Hotel**, where he has opened a

## House of Entertainment.

Under the above title. The premises are spacious, and well adapted to the business; the stables are large and supplied with careful hostlers; and travellers will find every convenience customary in the best houses of the kind. To professional Gentlemen and others having business in this place connected with the Courts, this Establishment offers advantages superior to any other.

Persons travelling with their families can be accommodated with private apartments, and every attention will be given to insure the comfort of those who may call.

Members of the approaching Legislature would be accommodated in the best manner. Town boarders can be accommodated at the terms usual in this place. JOHN McCOLL.  
Columbia, S. C. Sept. 9, 1828. 4139

## Goodman's Hotel.

**SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALL.**

**THE** subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a **House of Entertainment** in the house lately occupied by Mr. M. M. McCulloch of this town, North West corner of Broad and King streets, and immediately opposite the Court House. The public may rely on his strenuous exertions to render his entertainment satisfactory in every particular. He wishes the traveller to call and judge for himself. Private rooms for families will always be kept ready furnished.  
JOSEPH GOODMAN.  
Camden, S. C. Feb. 9, 1828. 8140

## A Ten Plate Stove.

**N**EARLY new, admirably calculated for cooking, with pipes, &c. for sale very low, and terms of payment made easy. It is an elegant piece of furniture, being beautifully ornamented. Any person disposed to purchase, can apply to the editor of this paper.  
Salisbury, Oct. 13th, 1828.

## EDWARD CRESS.

**H**AS just received, and is now opening at his **New Cash Store** in Concord, Cabarrus county, a choice and splendid assortment of

## New and Fashionable GOODS,

which were selected with much care and attention, in Philadelphia, by himself, and bought exclusively for cash. The proprietor being aware of the scarcity of money, and low state of produce, intends marking his Goods accordingly. He therefore respectfully invites his customers and friends to call and examine for themselves.

**P. S.** Also for sale, and on hand at the above store, **STILLS** and **TIN WARE**, of various sizes and descriptions.  
October 4th, 1828. 35

## State of North Carolina.

**MECKLENBURG County Court**, August sessions, 1828: the Governor to the use of A. and A. Hoyle, vs. Andrew Clark, Sample Alexander, and the Executor of Wm. Allison, dec'd. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joseph Allison, John Allison, and Andrew Allison, heirs at law of Wm. Allison, dec'd., are not inhabitants of this state, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the parties aforesaid appear at our next November county court, and then plead or reply, otherwise judgment will be entered up against them.  
6339 ISAAC ALEXANDER C. M. C.

## State of North Carolina.

**MECKLENBURG County Court**, August sessions, 1828: the Governor to the use of John Irwin vs. the heirs at law of Wm. Allison, dec'd. vs. fa. Ordered by the court that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for Joseph Allison, John Allison, and Andrew Allison, heirs at law of William Allison, dec'd., that they appear and answer to said scire facias, otherwise judgment will be entered up against them.  
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## State of North Carolina.

**MECKLENBURG County Court**, August sessions, 1828: James McGee vs. the heirs at law of John Cox, dec'd. vs. fa. Ordered by the court that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for George Wright, Charles Wright, Simcock Wright, Mary F. Cox, Betsy Cox, and James Cox, the heirs at law of John Cox, dec'd., to appear at our next November county court, and answer the scire facias, otherwise judgment according to scire facias will be taken against them.  
6340 DAVID MOCK, C. M. C.

## State of North Carolina.

**DAVIDSON County Court**, August sessions, 1828: Jacob Sauer vs. John Matthews; original attachment, levied on 40 acres of land, adjoining the lands of Jno. Clemmons and others. It appearing to the court that the defendant is beyond the limits of the state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks successively, for said defendant to appear at the next term of said court, to be held in Lexington, the second Monday in November next, then and there to reply and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken against him by default.  
6340 DAVID MOCK, C. M. C.

## State of North Carolina.

**DAVIDSON County Court**, August sessions, 1828: John Clemmons vs. John Matthews; original attachment levied on 40 acres of land, adjoining the lands of John Clemmons and others. It appearing to the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks successively, for said defendant to appear at the next term of said court, to be held in Lexington, the second Monday in November next, then and there to reply and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken against him by default.  
6340 DAVID MOCK, C. M. C.

## State of North Carolina.

**DAVIDSON County Court**, August sessions, 1828: Benton Clemmons vs. John Matthews; original attachment, levied on 40 acres of land, adjoining the lands of Jno. Clemmons and others. It appearing to the court that the defendant is beyond the limits of the state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks successively, for said defendant to appear at the next term of said court, to be held in Lexington, the second Monday in November next, then and there to reply and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken against him by default.  
6340 DAVID MOCK, C. M. C.

## WAGONERS.

**DRIVING TO FAYETTEVILLE.**

**W**ILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the **WAGON YARD**, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.  
Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828.

## TURKISH CLERGY.

We have received the third number of the **Foreign Review**; among other articles, it has one on "**TURKEY—the Clergy and Military Resources**," that contains information on the subject of which it treats, which we have not met with elsewhere, and which at the present time, is more than ordinarily interesting.

To give a precise idea of the Ottoman clergy, they begin with the Mahomedan students. There are schools established in all the imperial mosques at Constantinople, Adrianople and Broussa, in Bithynia. None but a clerical Mahomedan, whatever its rank or condition may be, is entitled to admission among them. They study grammar, and Arabic, and Persian poetry. When considerably advanced in the Arabic, they read the Koran, and its commentators, and books on the civil law; and finally, they study logic, natural philosophy, and metaphysics, in Arabic works, written by the Saracens. They entirely neglect mathematics, but study judicial astrology. History and geography are totally neglected. The most learned Turks are very ignorant of these subjects. Such is the amount of information possessed by the clerical students. They come chiefly from Syria and Asia Minor, and are the most savage, fanatical, turbulent, and the worst subjects among the Turks. Their number is large. Constantinople alone containing ten thousand of them. They perform the service in the mosques, their sustenance is furnished from the revenue of these temples, and they are lodged in the cells annexed to them. Their chief is the great Mufti; and from their order, all the Ulemas, or members of the high priesthood must be drafted, from the degree of professor, to that of grand Mufti. Few of them ever reach the highest dignities. It requires eminent merit and very favorable circumstances, to exalt simple students to the posts of Kaziassers and of Mufti. The greater number reach only the ranks of simple cadis or judges in the towns and villages. After many examinations, during fourteen years, the students become professors, and the eldest are promoted to the rank of mollah or superior judges. The posts of the mollahs are at Gilead and Beulah, suburbs of Constantinople, Scutari, Smyrna, Thessalonica, Larissa (the capital of Thessaly), Halep in Syria, and Jerusalem. Their function lasts a lunar year. After four years they are promoted again, when they obtain, by seniority, the four superior degrees of mollah, which are those of Adrianople, Broussa, Damas, and Cairo. Of these four, the two senior become mollahs of Mecca and Medina; and of these one is promoted to the rank of Istanbul-effendi, or master of the police at Constantinople. He has the inspection of the provisions, fixes their prices, &c. The step from this rank is to that of kaskaser of Romania, or European Turkey, and at last to the rank of Grand Mufti. The Grand Mufti, bears the title of Dean of Islamism. He is generally called Master of the Graces, and his post the Sanctuary of Sentences. When the Dean of Islamism presents himself to the Sultan in his Seraglio, he is always accompanied by the Grand Vizier. The Sultan rises to receive them, makes them sit on carpets, and they are served with coffee in his presence. On the death of the Sultan, he performs the functions of Mahomedan priest, and recites prayers for the dead on his death bed. A simple student cannot arrive at the post of Mufti, under twenty-five years; but the sons of viziers, rich lords, and grand ulemas, by means of their credit and influence, procure for their children, from their birth, various degrees, without their having ever filled them. The Sultan also orders diplomas to be given to favorites. Thus the greater number of the ulemas have no personal merit, and their presumption is equal to their ignorance. Having passed their youth in indolence and excesses, they retain their vices to advanced age. Being surrounded from their youth by flatterers, they become audaciously vain, and in the end platters, and foment revolutions under the banner of religion. "All the revolts of the Janissaries, without exception, were the work of the ulemas. All the dethroned Sultans owe their misfortunes to the intrigues of the high clergy. Such are the institutions, the functions, the influence and the abuses of the Ulemas." [N. Y. Daily Advertiser.]

of his mind, without the aid of figures. He has been repeatedly examined by different persons, and uniformly excited the admiration and surprise of those who have witnessed the readiness and correctness with which he answers questions that are proposed to him. On a recent occasion, happening to be in company with several gentlemen who had heard of his possessing this singular talent, for the purpose of exercising it, the following question was submitted to him for solution: If I give away 1 2, 1 3, 1 4 and 1 5 of a bushel, what will I have left of two bushels from which I made distribution? After a few moments he answered correctly, 4366th of a bushel.

An arithmetician who was present when the question was submitted, undertook to solve it by the use of figures, which he effected, but not until after the answer had been given by the boy.

For the purpose of hearing him converse, which he does with considerable readiness for so young a boy, he was then asked—

If a pair of boots cost six dollars, what will a hat cost?

He answered different prices; and, in his turn, submitted to the gentleman with whom he was speaking, the following: If a bushel of coals cost 6 1 4 cents, what will a cord of wood come to?

The gentleman answered—I don't know. It will come to ashes, said the boy.

The following was then propounded to him: If 7 13ths of a yard of cassimere cost \$2 25, what will 1 yard and a quarter cost? He answered, with his usual precision, \$1 42 cents and 12 28ths of a cent.

**Shumla.**—Some particulars respecting Shumla (or Choumla) and the Balkan Mountains, where sanguinary battles have doubtless taken place, ere this, may be interesting to our readers. The following account is derived chiefly from Dr. Watson's Journey from Constantinople to the Balkan Mountains (or Mount Haemus) extend from the Gulf of Venice to the Black Sea, a distance of 500 miles. To the South of Shumla, "the vast ridge runs along the horizon, like a vast wall divided into high and low ridges, the water level situated on each side of the former. The whole breadth of the chain, from Shumla on the north to Fakih on the south, is 96 miles, but the breadth of the lofty ridges is only 27 miles. The country north of Shumla and south of Fakih is all a level plain. Shumla is 44 miles from the nearest point of the Danube, about the same distance from the Black Sea, more than 100 miles of the lower part of the Danube where the Russians first crossed, and about 200 miles north of Constantinople. The town lies some miles north of the high ridges of the Balkan, and near the eastern extremity of two of the lower ridges. The mountains form a semicircle about Shumla, and the gardens and the farms and plantations extend to the summit. The Turks live in the upper part of the town, which is filled with mosques, whose domes and minarets, covered with tin plates, glitter in the sun with dazzling splendor. Here the Turks have a town-clock and bell to tell the hours, which is said to be the only town clock in the Turkish dominions. The lower town, which extends into the plain, is inhabited by Jews, Armenians and Greeks, who have each a place of worship. The population of the upper and lower town is 60,000. The fortifications of Shumla consist of ramparts of earth, and brick walls, stretching three miles in length and one in breadth. Here the Turks form their entrenched camp in their contests, and the Russians in the last war found it to be impregnable; they were twice repulsed here. The Cossacks once pushed across a part of the mountains, but were obliged to retreat. All the roads from the fortresses on the Danube meet at Shumla, and the two eastern passes of the Balkan diverge from this town. Varna (to which the Russians laid siege in July) is on the Black Sea, about 50 miles south east of Shumla. The Russians have the command of this Sea, and transport troops, provisions, ammunition, &c. without obstruction from the Turks.

**Singing Cocks.**—The Editor of the American Farmer has received from Mr. Wright, the acting Consul at Rio Janeiro, two "barn door fowls," of the species called by the Portuguese, *Canta Galla*, or *Singing Cock*. Its name is derived from one of its faculties. It spins out its crow, it is said, in the new style of singing like fine ladies who draw and lengthen out their chromatics, till one begins to fear that she will spin out all the breath in her body, not leaving enough to recover

## NATIONAL DEBT.

The Christian Almanac for 1829, contains an unusual variety of instructive and interesting matter. It embodies a large number of facts on various subjects of practical use to persons in all conditions of life. Near the close, is an article entitled, the "**Cost of Intemperance**," prepared by Mr. S. E. Morse of New-York. The result of Mr. Morse's investigations on this subject, will be seen in the following appalling Bill of Charge.

**The People of the U. S. to Intemperance, Do**  
To 56,000,000 gallons of spirit at 50 cts per gall. 28,000,000  
To 1,344,000 hours of time wasted by drunkards, at 4 cts per hour. 53,760,000  
To the support of 150,000 paupers made so by intemperance. 7,500,000  
To losses by depravity of 45,000 criminals do. unknown but immense  
To the disgrace and misery of 1,000,000 persons, (relatives of drunkards,) incalculable  
To the ruin of at least 30,000 and probably 40,000 souls annually infinite! unspeakable  
To loss by premature death of 30,000 persons in the prime of life. 30,000,000  
To losses from the carelessness and mismanagement of intemperate seamen, agents, &c. &c. unknown, but very great  
Certain pecuniary loss, (in round numbers,) \$120,000,000  
Losses which cannot be estimated, infinite! eternal!

Thus it appears, that, independently of items which cannot be estimated, our country pays or loses at the rate of **One Hundred and Twenty Millions of Dollars, per annum, by Intemperance!** This sum as five times as large as the Revenue of the United States' government—it would pay off our national debt in six months—it would build twelve such canals as the Grand Erie and Hudson Canal, every year—it would support a navy four times as large as that of Great Britain—it is sixty times as much as the aggregate income of all the principal religious charitable societies in Europe and America—it would supply every family on earth with a Bible in eighty or teacher among every two thousand souls on the globe! How prosperous might this country be,—what blessings might it confer upon the world, if it were only relieved from the curse of intemperance!

## CRUELTY AND FOLLY OF INFIDELS.

In their endeavors to discredit the Bible, they attempt nothing less than to blot out the Sun of our moral system. But blessed be God, their efforts are just as vain as would be an attempt to blot out the sun which shines in the firmament of heaven. Both are the work of the same God, and both equally beyond the reach of injury from puny mortals. The beams of light may be partially obstructed in their course; but their fountain remains unimpaired, and will shine on, and illumine the rest of the world, in despite of all the rage, and all the efforts of those who "hate the light, because their deeds are evil."

Could the wishes and attempts of infidels succeed, they would throw the whole human race back into all the darkness and horrors of heathen idolatry; into an utter ignorance of the true God, and of the worship which he requires; and an utter uncertainty of a future state of existence. There is in these attempts a wanton cruelty, which it is not easy to characterize as it deserves. Wretched and hard-hearted men! Why will you seek to rob the miserable, of every name, of the best alleviation of their sufferings? Why will you attempt to deprive some of the excellent of the earth of that which constitutes their highest happiness? Infidels usually avoid our assemblies, and in speaking as I do, I am perfectly aware that what I say is not likely to strike the ear of one of their order. Nor do I seek, Christian brethren, to stir you up to hate or persecute these men. No, verily; but I would stir you up to pity them, to pray for them, and with Christian zeal, mingled with meekness, to labor, in every proper way, for their conversion; and I would stir you up to guard the young and the unwary against their arts and their delusions, as against a moral pestilence, poisonous to the very vitals of social happiness, and leading to all the horrors of the accursed death.



## THE TARIFF.

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.

Our friend of the Georgia Courier writes to be fond of cracking a joke some times. His paper of the 23rd ult. contains the following tarrydiddle under its editorial head.

"Our friend, little Tom, has just returned from the back country, where he has spent two or three Summer months. Well, Tom, what news do you bring? Did you hear any thing of the Tariff up the country?" "O yes, Sir, the people are almost crazy about it. We'll be damned any day, if we don't see the Tariff, when we go to town, if we can muster money enough. Some would give a bag of cotton to get a sight of it; others are afraid of it, and keep their guns loaded."

So says our friend of the Courier. Now, we know a story or two about this same buggyboo, the Tariff, worth two of that.

An honest farmer, in the west of the Empire of New York, called on his representative soon after his return from Washington, and among other things, enquired what the Tariff was—"Is it," said he, "a sort of machine, or a darned critter?" Whether the Representative satisfied his constituents, that the Tariff was neither a sort of machine, nor a darned critter, this deponent knoweth not.

In this blessed town of Milledgeville, some month or two ago, a man enquired most anxiously of his neighbor, what the Tariff was, about which so much noise was made. After receiving a full explanation, he burst forth, evidently very much relieved from apprehensions of some sort or other, in the following strain:

"Well now, la me! is that it? Good gracious, that's not so dreadful after all. Was, bless your soul of you, if I didn't think it was some sort of disease like the cold plague, that would carry folks off in a whiff? Dog my cat, if somebody didn't tell me that some Kentucky folks had come into Georgia, and brought the Tariff with them, and that if we didn't look sharp we would all catch it. Well, well, I'm glad it's no worse."

FROM THE N. Y. MORNING COURIER.

**Auction System.**—A more true and striking comment upon the modern system of sales by auction, was never written, than that which we extract below from the *English Quarterly Review*. It is indeed most true, that before this ruinous system had monopolized our trade, "commercial speculation and competition" lay within the bounds of prudence and manufacturer contented themselves with the certain profits of a settled trade, and took care never to glut our market. But so soon as the auction system commenced by which they can dispose of their goods as fast as they arrive, than "adventurers pour in their goods in such profusion that our market is immediately overstocked," and all the evils of a glutted market, a stagnated trade, depreciated goods, and bankrupt merchants, are the consequences. As these goods are sold, which as the English writer remarks, are too often "made for sale and not for service," the money is instantly remitted to England, and the extent of these drafts impoverish our country, and produce that scarcity of money and commercial embarrassment under which we are now suffering. The practice which the manufacturers of England have pursued towards New York, from the facility of disposing of goods in such quantity that they come down upon us like an avalanche, has induced the same extravagant shipments elsewhere. The South American markets have groined under their consignments, and when "the cold fit" has come on and the goods have been "damaged, wasted, or spoiled and reshipped for England," they have been sent to the free and hospitable port of New York, because they could there be instantly sold at some price, and the money obtained. Glass beads are current coin among savages, and any thing is good enough for America.

We will illustrate this by a single instance. An auctioneer recently sold a lot of goods of which the following is a history. They had been sent from England to South America three years ago; had found a bad market, been re-shipped to England, and damaged on the return voyage. They were then invoiced at 1s a deduction per piece, for some "slight imperfection," and sent out to this city to a house of great respectability, who could never have dared at private sale to countenance such a deception. By them they were sold at auction. They were represented to be recently landed from the ship, and sold subject to a "slight imperfection," for which 1s a piece was allowed in England. This of course established the opinion (as it was doubtless intended to do) in the mind of the purchaser, that the deduction was made by the manufacturer in England for a slight imperfection in printing the goods, as such deductions are common. It could be for nothing else, as it was, of course, made before the voyage; for the South American adventure was carefully kept out of view. The goods were printed in chemical colors, and their value had been totally destroyed, and yet it was sold at 1s a piece.

credit, that an auction house of high character, together with the respectable consignee, insisted that the purchaser should take the goods, which he refused to do when he had discovered the fraud, declaring that he would never pay for them, but in the marble house at Washington. After some delay, the matter was left to arbitration, and of course decided against the auctioneer. Is this not a melancholy evidence, not only of the British statement below, but also of the deterioration of mercantile character produced by means of auctions?

MARSHALL.

**Modern Trade.**—Formerly, says a Quarterly reviewer, when commercial speculation and competition were kept within the bounds of prudence and probity, our merchants contented themselves with the certain profits of a settled trade, and took care never to glut the foreign markets. A market is now no sooner opened in any part of the world, than adventurers pour in their goods in such profusion, that it is instantly overstocked. They run a race of ruin with each other such as we sometimes see stage coach proprietors engage in—to the benefit of the traveler's pocket and risk of his limbs and life. For a season, the manufacturers are in full employ, the sum of exports mounts up, there is a great increase in the customs for the quarter, trade is alive every where, and we congratulate ourselves upon the state of the country. Then comes the cold fit; returns are looked for in vain; bills are dishonored; the goods are unpaid for—sold at a loss, damaged, wasted, spoiled, or perhaps re-shipped for England, like property snatched from the ravages of fire and flood. Week after week the list of bankrupts lengthens, and lofty fabrics of credit fall like a child's house of cards. After awhile, what with waste, loss, and rapid wear, (the goods, like the raders in the story, being made for sale and not for service,) the foreign warehouses begin to be cleared; there is an opening; trade revives; the pulse of our prosperity quickens; a new race of merchant adventurers (in the modern acceptance of that word) comes forward to speculate, or rather, to gamble with the fortunes of others; the same desperate game is again played with the same ruinous but certain consequences, and thus the burning and shivering fits alternate.

## LITERATURE OF THE TURKS.

The following extract, from the second of a series of Letters on Turkey, published in the *New England Weekly Review*, may not be uninteresting at this time, when Turkey absorbs so much interest. They are written by a French gentleman, who was attached to the French Legation in Constantinople, and who carried less from the press, or from the shelves and swell the catalogue of an omnivorous library, is contained in the question, "Whether every body read all those books," &c.

On arriving in Constantinople we were invited, to our no small astonishment, to visit the public libraries of the city. At first we thought our friends were joking; but when they insisted that the libraries were worth a visit, we concluded that they were nothing more than collections of ancient Greek and Roman manuscripts, gathered and kept as curiosities; a library, as we understood the word being the last thing we should expect to find among a people as unlearned as we had supposed the Turks. Yet such is the fact. Libraries are to be found in almost all the large cities of European Turkey. In Constantinople there are, if I remember right, from thirty to thirty five public libraries, of which the smallest contains nearly 1500 manuscripts very rare and valuable, and a few printed works.

In these libraries nothing can exceed the neatness of the arrangement and care taken to preserve them. There are librarians attached to them, as with us, who are responsible for the books. At first a European would not think he had entered a library—all around the hall he observes nothing but large square leather cases, placed side by side and above each other, having several characters written or printed on the outside to distinguish them from each other, and probably to denote their contents. The cases contain several smaller ones, each of which contains a manuscript superbly bound in morocco leather, with their titles written on the edges of leaves as well as on the outside of the small cases. The manuscripts are written mostly on very white thick paper, and a few on parchment, each page is surrounded by a beautiful coloured or gilt vignette, and at the head of every chapter or book is another apparently embodying the first letter, as in the anciently printed classics with us. In every library is a catalogue of the titles, containing a brief abridgement of the contents of each book, and is written in Arabic, Persian, and Turkish, for the accommodation of readers using these different languages. These libraries are opened only to Mahometans, the Franks are admitted now and then by special favour, but are not allowed to touch any thing and hardly dare to ask what the cases contain. The librarians however had the politeness to show us many of the manuscripts which treated, as the Interpreter told us, of Law, Religion, Medicine, Poetry and History, written in two three languages

already mentioned. It has been said, that these libraries contain many ancient Latin manuscripts of great value to us. We inquired several times, if this were so, but we received no other answer than scowling looks and angry glances—from which we presumed, that for some reason, the librarians were not permitted to give information on this subject.

In the neighborhood of some of these libraries we noticed several buildings which we were told were Colleges for public instruction, and that they were very ancient. To every principal mosque we afterwards ascertained there was a library and College attached. These Colleges are divided into classes, in which are taught gradually the rules of the three languages of the country, Law, Medicine, &c. As I observed in my first letter the extent of their attainment in these things cannot be compared to ours.

The Turks are however—even the most enlightened of them—ignorant of many of our simple contrivances for facilitating improvement and learning. A young Turk of high rank with whom I had become acquainted, called on me one day, when my table was covered with books of various kinds among the rest a very large dictionary. He could speak our language tolerably, and he asked me what that large book was—whether it was my Koran. I gave him to understand that it was a dictionary—a book in which all the words of our language were to be found with their several meanings and pronunciation. Upon this he said, with a smile of conscious superiority, that he had never heard of a people who needed such a book from which to learn their language, and that it was very strange we could not learn their language, and that it was very strange we could not learn ours from hearing our parents speak it. It is this the only way that languages are taught in Turkey, it is probable that the poor speak the language as correctly as we rich. Soon after, he asked me if we had many large libraries in our country. I replied that the large library at Paris contained about 800,000 volumes. He then asked me with an air of great astonishment, "If all the words used in so many books were to be found in my dictionary?" So innocent and childish a question, very naturally excited a smile on my countenance, (which however made him apparently very angry) and I endeavored to make him understand how it was. His last question was, "whether every body read all those books, and whether they were all as my dictionary." Upon my saying that the life of a man was not long enough to read even the little he collected, that we were fools to people must remain in ignorance of at least half which ought to be known; or that it was useless to accumulate so many which we did not read. Such is the general opinion of the Turks. They cannot imagine why a man is not satisfied, when he possesses enough to supply his wants. This trait may be considered as another reason why they have not made such progress in the sciences, arts, &c. as we have. They are contented with what they have acquired.

The printing press has been introduced into Turkey about a century; and books of every kind are printed, except a few which their religion does not permit to be printed and of which we shall speak hereafter.

**Naval.**—The United States frigate *Brandywine*, sloop of war *Vincennes*, and schooner *Dolphin*, were all in the port of Lima about the 25th of June. The former had just returned from Panama, via Pavia, and the *Vincennes* from a cruise to leeward. The *Dolphin* was bound to Guayaquil.

The United States frigate *Macedonian*, Captain Biddle, was at Rio Janeiro on the 23d of August, to sail for the United States in a few days.

**Sugar Cane in South Carolina.**—An experiment in the culture of this valuable production, has been made this year by Thomas Lang, Esq. of Camden and certainly may be considered a successful one under the circumstances. It was planted very late, (about the 1st of April,) and had no other care bestowed upon it than merely to keep the ground clear of weeds; indeed Mr. Lang is entirely unacquainted with the mode of cultivating it; and yet the growth has been luxuriant and has reached at least 8 feet in the average. We have lately visited this miniature Sugar plantation of a few square rods, and were astonished at the perfection to which it had arrived. The stocks have already arrived to maturity and are cut. They are as full of the saccharine matter as the West India Cane, and we have no doubt would produce sugar of as good a quality. Mr. Lang intends to plant a larger quantity next year.

**Improved Travelling.**—However strange it may have appeared a few years since, the distance between N. York and Detroit, 750 miles, is now performed in four days, and a half, viz from Detroit to Buffalo, 230 miles, in 48 hours; Buffalo to Albany, 363 miles, 43 hours; and from Albany to New York, 140 miles in 12 hours.

## COMMUNICATION.

OBITUARY.

Died, in this county, on Wednesday, 13th inst. after an illness of two weeks, Mrs. Eliza J. Wood, wife of Wm. B. Wood, Esq. late Miss Eliza J. Gould, of Dracutt, Mass. aged 33 years. Scarcely does it fall to the lot of any one to perform so melancholy a task as that now assigned us, in recording the death of this estimable woman. It is so natural for us to sound a panegyric over the graves of our departed friends, and praise is then given with such indiscriminate liberality, that we are led to expect it as matter of course. The writer, however, is assured, from a thorough and intimate acquaintance of considerable length, that he speaks what he does know, when he says Mrs. Wood was in real life what others are but in obituary—that she practised those virtues of which others only talk. To say that she was a most tender and affectionate sister and wife, kind neighbor, and faithful friend is but common praise. From an extensive acquaintance among all classes, we are confident in the assertion, that in all that constitutes female worth and excellence, this lady has left no superior, and few, very few, who would not suffer by comparison. Her superiority was quickly perceived and felt; but it was only her intimate associates who were able fully to appreciate her value. Endowed by nature with much more than an ordinary share of talents, and having enjoyed in her earlier days the best advantages in the female institutions at the North, she was able to think with an accuracy, to reason with a power, and act with an energy altogether uncommon. Possessed of a disciplined and well balanced understanding, a brilliant imagination, an unusual command of language, flow of spirits, and accurate knowledge of human nature, she was admirably fitted to become the very soul of every social circle into which she was thrown. She also possessed an ardour of feeling, which qualified her, when in the society of a kindred spirit, for that communion of soul which gives the highest enjoyment of which our nature is susceptible. Withal she was unassuming. She neither courted the society of the rich, nor sought the applause of the vulgar; but with that true female delicacy which forms the glory of the sex, in an unobtrusive way, which we cannot explain, she stole upon the hearts of all.

But she was not satisfied with mere natural amiableness, with intellectual eminence, or literary attainment. She early felt that her heart like all others was naturally alienated from God; and became convinced of the reality, importance and necessity of vital religion. During a revival in Bradford academy, in 1812, whilst a member of that institution, she experienced that saving change, by which the soul is united to Christ, adopted into the family of God, and made partaker of the peace and consolations of the gospel. From that time until her death she appears to have enjoyed in a remarkable degree the light of the divine countenance, to have had continually comfortable evidence of her acceptance—and to be able at all times to give a reason of the hope that was in her: at no time was her countenance overcast with that forbidding gloom, or her manners with that forced and morose solemnity, which many seem to consider as the essence of religion. Never did it assume a more engaging and lovely form. Calm resignation to the Divine will, devotion to the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom, expansive benevolence, and ardent christian affection, were prominent traits in her character. Her submission was not that of the fatalist; but springing from a holy confidence in the love of her Heavenly Father, and a firm belief that he would by his particular Providence direct all things for her good; Her devotion was not exhausted in wishes, or by playing "thy kingdom come," but awakened all the energies of her nature in unremitting endeavours to promote the declarative glory of her saviour: Her benevolence was not satisfied by repeating to the destitute "be ye warmed and filled;" but excited to the most active and laborious exertion, to ameliorate the condition and advance the best interests of all around: Her affection embraced without distinction, all whom an enlightened charity viewed as members of the same family, and heirs of the same kingdom. In a word, the christian graces seemed to form a bright galaxy, and delightfully to exhibit their heavenly lustre in the cheerful life, and peaceful death of this distinguished lady.

For a number of years she had devoted herself to the business of instruction. She was eminently qualified for this, both by her natural and acquired ability. We have never known a lady so peculiarly gifted for this employment, or who commanded such universal esteem and confidence. She endeared herself to her pupils in an uncommon degree; and we have never seen a young lady who has enjoyed the benefit of her instructions, who does not speak of her in the most exalted terms and often with tears of affection. She too loved them much, and loved them to the end. Her system of instruction was not such as was calculated to dazzle and mislead; but such as to bring into exercise the most important faculties of the mind, and prepare for active usefulness by enlarged and correct views. Wherever she has taught the effect is evident. But she was especially anxious for the spiritual interests of those under her care, and laboured with great zeal to impress on their minds religious truth—to convince them of their danger whilst out of Christ—and to persuade them to make him their friend. In these efforts she was greatly blessed; and we doubt not her fervent prayers and pathetic addresses will forever be remembered by those who were permitted to hear them. The full result can only be seen in the light of eternity.

In the death of this lady we have a most striking illustration of the vanity and uncertainty of all earthly prospects. Just four months previous she was married to the man of her choice. Thus possessing the affection of a devoted husband—her external circumstances in every thing all that she could ask—placed in the midst of a little circle of friends in whom she had great confidence and to whom she was indeed dear, all that earth could give was already hers, or in promise. Soon, oh! too soon she was torn away! But,

Can death come To him untimely, who is fit to die? We know it was her unseekable gain. During her last illness by the peculiar nature of her disease she was permitted to converse but little—thus leaving us without communicating the religious exercises of her mind; but there was a constant composure, and calm resignation manifested, which could only spring from a well grounded hope of an interest in the redeeming blood of our Saviour. The last struggle was easy, for the soul was in peace, and gave to her lifeless features the loveliness of christian severity. Her countenance assumed the most heavenly appearance. Surely she must have realized the glories of the upper world!

Truly, by her death, her husband has sustained a great loss.

ed an irreparable loss—the church is deprived of one of its most valuable members—a society of one of its brightest ornaments—and in that circle into which she was but lately introduced, a chasm is made which cannot be filled. Long may she live in the memory of those associated. Never, no never can they cease to mourn the loss of her society, her example and her prayers. It was hard, oh! it was hard to give her up. Would that the mantle of her virtues may have fallen on some one of them. To us it is a mournful and gloomy dispensation, but we would desire to say from the heart, "Thy will be done;"—remembering God has said, "what I do thou knowest not now; but thou shalt know hereafter;"—that "all things shall work together for good to them that love God;"—and that, "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

A general Meeting of the Methodist Church, took place at Union Meeting House, Orange county, on the 23d Sept. and continued five days. A friend who attended has furnished for publication the following intelligence respecting it: "There were between 90 and 100 tents, and about 225 waggons and carriages of different descriptions. A deep religious excitement pervaded the congregations from day to day. At a time when the greatest concern was manifested by the people, upwards of 200 persons were seen prostrated on the ground crying for mercy; and in the course of the meeting about 70 were happily converted to God. The utmost harmony and good order prevailed. Twenty ministers of the Christian Church attended. The preachers were stationed as follows, for the ensuing year: John Allen to Staunton river Circuit, Va.—Lewis Craven to Notoway, Va.—Sterling W. Fowler to Haw River, N. C.—and Thomas J. Fowler to Neuse River.

"The next General meeting will be held in Halifax county, Virginia, on the 24th September, 1829." *Star.*

**Linen Manufacture.**—We have long wondered why the manufacturers of this country have not turned their attention more effectually to the making of linen goods. It is well known that flax can be as well raised in this as in any other country. In short, this material might become one of the chief staple commodities of the northern states. We learn by a late New-York paper however, that this fabric is likely soon to excite a great degree of interest; as machinery has been invented in that city, whereby the finest linen yarns may be spun, on a principle altogether new, and the cloth itself fabricated from the raw material at a price not exceeding the manufacture of cotton cloths of similar texture.

The Dublin Evening Post, in speaking of the subject of the Catholic claims, says, "We state from authority, and we defy contradiction, that the Duke of Wellington has succeeded in making an impression in the highest quarter on the subject of the Catholic claims."

A letter from London says "I have been informed that all the clerks of the House of Commons are ordered to be in attendance in November, as it is in contemplation for the Parliament to sit in that month, for the purpose of appointing a committee who are to inquire into the means of relieving the disabilities of the Roman Catholics, and to report thereon when the House regularly meets in February. Other circumstances have occurred to corroborate this view of things."

**Portugal.**—The distraction of this unfortunate country grew out of a disputed question of succession to the crown. The Emperor of Brazil and Don Miguel are brothers. The Miguel party contend that though the Emperor of Brazil would be the legitimate heir, were he in Portugal, yet being, in virtue of his crown as Emperor of Brazil, an alien and foreigner, as to Portugal, and an actual resident of another country, he cannot succeed to the throne; and that consequently Don Miguel is the legitimate heir. The partisans of the Brazil Emperor deny the correctness of these doctrines, and insist that his right of succession to the crown of Portugal is not affected by his residence in and dominion over Brazil. It is purely a question of international law, which the Portuguese should be left to settle amongst themselves. Other nations ought not to interfere.

The brig *Jane*, Capt. Atwater, arrived at New York on Monday night from Rio Janeiro, bringing papers to the 23d August, three days later than the advices received at this port. It is stated that the commissioners had concluded a peace, and that information of the result was to be officially communicated to the English government by a fast sailing vessel provided by the British minister. We are unable to say what credit ought to be given to this statement. The treaty is said to be favorable to both nations, which would lead us to suppose that it must be an odd sort of a treaty.

**John Whitney**, one of the persons concerned in the outrage upon William Morgan, voluntarily returned to Rochester on the 27th ult. after an absence of near two years.

The Philadelphia Aurora recommends the formation of companies for the purpose of insuring letters or money inclosed in them.



## PRESIDENTIAL ITEMS.

FROM ROAN'S NEW YORK ACQUIRES.

Great preparations are making in Virginia, for the election in November. The Jackson party do not want simply to beat the coalitionists, but to beat them out and out, to annihilate them at once—to run them out of sight—to double and triple distance them. The old Virginian stock, are your true racers. The Adams party there, are mere waddlers.

**Look Out!**—Is it not time for the Adams men to say that General Jackson is sick or dead? Why do they so long delay?

**A small mistake.**—In fourteen counties of Pennsylvania already heard from, the Jackson majority is nearly fifteen thousand. Before the election Binns said these counties would give four thousand for the coalition. This is only a small mistake of 19,000 in 14 counties.

The Newburyport Herald, an Adams print, says, that they take the state election in Pennsylvania as settling the Presidential controversy. This is very well. Why don't more of the Adams "pinks" make the like acknowledgment?

The Adams men in New Jersey, are drinking toddy by rail-falls. They will return to cold water when they hear from Pennsylvania.

**An opinion.**—The Sandy Hill Herald states, that Mr. Martindale, one of the Adams Congress men, declared publicly, that Gen. Jackson deserved to go to the States Prison. The grand jury of the nation will, no doubt confine him to the marble house at Washington, for four years, at least, and that will answer Mr. Martindale's views, may be.

Poor Binns has been excessively annoyed by a visit of the Jackson men, to his domicile, on the night the polls closed. They rang his door bell—thumped on his knocker, and so alarmed the worthy old man, that he sprang from his bed, fell on his knees, confessed all his sins about the coffin and bills, and offered to restore the widow Bailey the Custom House printing. He was recovered from his fainting fit by burning a few feathers under his nose, and is now, we are happy to say, convalescent.

The Adams men in Cincinnati, Ohio, are betting on Jackson's election. This may be considered a bit of a sign.

The coalitionists, of Philadelphia, complain that the "working men," as they called the honest mechanics, all voted for Demphill, the Jackson candidate. So they always do. Have they just found out this secret?

The Adams men, of Boston, said, a few days ago, that the election in Delaware would have a tremendous effect upon Pennsylvania. So it has, as the mouse had upon the tom-cat.

## EXECUTION OF A MILITIA MAN.

In Gordon's "History of the rise, progress, and establishment of the Independence of the United States," page 28 of the 4th vol. we find the following account of the execution of a soldier under the command of General Greene. It was after Gates' defeat and shortly after General Greene arrived at Headquarters and assumed the command of the southern army.

"On his arrival in camp, he learned that the troops had made a practice of going home without permission, staying weeks, and then returning. Determined to stop such a dangerous custom, the General gave out, that he would make an example of the first deserter of the kind he caught; and one was accordingly shot at the head of the army, drawn up to the spectators of the punishment. At night he sent officers round the camp, to listen to the talk of the soldiers, and was happy to find that the measure had taken its desired effect, and that the language of the men was only—'We must not do as we have been used to do; it is new laws.'"

Now, this was the case of a soldier's doing what they had all been in the habit of doing—his home being in the neighborhood of a camp, he had gone there without leave. He had not gone off with the intention of remaining altogether—meant to return. But an example was necessary for the good of the service and the safety of the country, and General Greene, whose humanity no one ever questioned or dare question, did not hesitate to have him executed. Contrast this case with the "six militia men," and tell us, if Jackson was a murderer, what was Greene?

An iron shoe to enable firemen to keep their footing upon the roofs of houses, has been invented by Mr. Seth Walker, a Mechanic employed at the furnace of Fiddly's Point, Providence. Its efficacy on slated roofs is not alluded to.

Upwards of \$4,000,000 are invested in a Manufacturing Establishment in Lowell Massachusetts, and a Canal is making for water privileges for 12 more factories.

Two lovers, at Paris, lately hung themselves, hand in hand, because the parents of the lady would not consent to their marrying.

## Salisbury:

NOVEMBER 4, 1829.



FOR PRESIDENT,

Andrew Jackson

(OF TENNESSEE.)

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

(OF SOUTH CAROLINA.)

13th of November!

Remember the day! Every free man of North Carolina, who is desirous his government should be administered on pure Republican principles, should be punctual in attending at the polls, on Thursday of next week—the 13th instant. It may be sure, be an easy matter to elect the Jackson Ticket in this state; but it is not enough that the ticket should barely succeed—it should be carried by such an overwhelming majority, as to teach the present administration, and their abettors, that the Republican Freeman of North Carolina view with alarm and indignation the collusive and corrupt means by which they came into power. The majority for the Jackson ticket should be such as will show to the whole Union, that the plain, honest, and hard-working people of this state, are totally opposed to the wasteful extravagance of the proud and profligate men who now controul the destinies of our country. Of all the nations of the globe, ours is the only one whose people possess the inestimable privilege of choosing their own rulers: And remember, that not to exercise this privilege, is tantamount to not possessing it. Let every freeman, then, go to the polls on the 13th, and assert his sovereignty, by voting for that pure patriot and exalted Hero, who has so emphatically "filled the measure of his country's glory."

The following Gentlemen have been nominated by the People, in their respective districts, as candidates to compose the

## JACKSON ELECTORAL TICKET

in this state—namely:

1st Dist.—Robert Love, of Haywood county.  
2d "—Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes.  
3d "—Peter Forney, of Lincoln.  
4th "—John Giles, of Rowan.  
5th "—Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham.  
6th "—John M. Morehead, of Guilford.  
7th "—Walter F. Leake, of Richmond.  
8th "—Willie P. Mangum, of Orange.  
9th "—Josiah Grudin, of Wake.  
10th "—John Hall, of Warren.  
11th "—Joseph J. Williams, of Martin.  
12th "—Kedar Ballard, of Gates.  
13th "—Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecomb.  
14th "—Richard D. Spaight, of Craven.  
15th "—Edw. B. Dudley, of New Hanover.

Every one of these gentlemen stands pledged to vote for Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun. Every Free Man, who can vote for members of the House of Commons, is entitled to vote for this Ticket. Each voter should put the whole ticket, the fifteen names, into the ballot box.

## MANUFACTURES.

Mr. Editor: In the Western Carolinian of last week, I perceive an effort is about to be made to establish a Cotton Manufactory in the town of Salisbury. I am heartily glad to see it. However the establishment of the manufacturing policy may conflict with prejudices and habits of a good many southern men; and however foreign from what has hitherto been our interest;—in the present state of things we must pursue it from a principle of self-preservation. As the wise Hunter in the prairie, when he perceived that his enemies had inclosed him in a circle of fire, which was furiously rushing upon him from every point, avoided destruction by setting out a counter-fire; so each family should secure itself within its own circle, before the sweeping conflagration shall reach it. And of course the more extended we make the defensive circle, the more general will be the security to Southern rights and interests. The erection of an extensive manufactory, would be important in this view of the case, to the Southern country; but to the town of Salisbury, it is a matter of more immediate concern. Observation teaches, that a single manufactory, in more than one instance, has been the creator and destroyer of populous villages. Place a large establishment of the kind proposed, on either of the Jackin Rivers, and let it once get into successful operation, and it will as naturally draw off from Salisbury, wealth and industry, with their concomitants, as water seeks its level. But erect the same in that town, or its immediate neighborhood, and it will create new channels of wealth, give vigour to all its resources; town property will rise in value; a market will be afforded for the surplus produce of the neighborhood, with something like fair and steady prices; and every trade, occupation and profession, will be prospered, to a degree that no one could believe who had not witnessed such effects in other parts of our country. II.

A respectable number of the citizens of Orange county, met at the house of James Johnson, on the 4th ult.; Maj. John Thompson, chairman; Peter Clark, secretary; at which very spirited resolutions were passed, in reprobation of the electioneering journeys of the members of the cabinet; and in commendation of the varied qualifications, sterling integrity, and pure patriotism of Gen. Andrew Jackson; the meeting was addressed, at considerable length, by Dr. James A. Craig.

Pennsylvania.—From this state, the election of members of Congress, of the legislature, &c. is even more favorable than the most sanguine friends of Gen. Jackson anticipated. It is now certain, that not a single friend of the administration will be elected to Congress from the whole state, although at the last election before this six or seven Adams men were returned. In nearly all the counties, the Jackson majorities are larger than they ever were before. It is now confidently expected, that the Jackson majority at the electoral election, will be 40,000! Such are the effects of the villainous collusive handbills, monumental inscriptions, &c.

One of those who was last spring convicted of murdering his wife, but who appealed to the supreme court—was, at the late term of Guilford superior court, sentenced to be hung at Greensborough, on Friday next, the 7th inst.

Gen. James Blair is elected to Congress from the Camden district in South Carolina, in place of John Carter, Esq. who declined a re-election. The vote was, Blair, 1816, Manning 1689, Spann, 865. Gen. Blair was formerly a Congress.

New Jersey.—In this state, the administration have succeeded in carrying a majority in the legislature. But this was not a test of the Presidential feeling in that state; local objects divided the people; the various projects for canals, rail roads, &c. had their friends and enemies, and the election of members of the legislature was determined with reference to these questions. In all our estimates, we have put New Jersey down for the administration; but the recent elections show that she is deatable ground.

Squirrels.—In and about Shawneetown, Illinois, the squirrels are this fall uncommonly numerous and destructive to grain. One gentleman killed 400 in a day, and they were as plenty next day as ever. They are continually seen swimming the Wabash and Ohio rivers; they will cross streams from a mile to a mile and a half in width.

Weevil in Corn.—A weevil in the American Farmer, recommends housing corn with the husks on, as a preventive against the ravages of the weevil. A gentleman of our acquaintance in this town, has, for two or three years past, cribbed his corn with the husks on; and we can bear witness, that it has not only escaped the weevil, but has been better otherwise, when husked out for use, than corn that was husked (or shuck'd) in the fall before putting away.

## STOKES COUNTY.

At a respectable meeting of the friends of General Jackson, assembled at the court-house in Germantown, Stokes county, on Saturday, the 25th of Oct. Jacob Salmons, Esq. was called to the chair, and Mr. C. L. Banner appointed secretary.

On motion, it was ordered, that Thomas T. Armstrong, John Hill and John F. Poindexter, be appointed a committee to prepare and report such measures as were thought most advisable and best calculated to unite the friends and promote the cause of Gen. Jackson in the county of Stokes; who, after having retired a few minutes, returned and made the following report, to wit:

The committee are very sensible that the duties which necessarily devolve upon them, in an undertaking of this kind, are delicate and difficult to perform. But so much has already been said on both sides of the Presidential question, that we should think it an insult to the good understanding of our fellow-countrymen, were we to offer for their consideration at this time a lengthy or laboured address. We know that public opinion has long since settled down in favour of one of the other of the candidates; and that you have already determined on whom you will give your votes. Our object is not to dissuade you from that determination, but to invite those of you who have united with us in the cause of Andrew Jackson, fearlessly and independently to exercise your sentiments, regardless of the abuses and slanders which have been heaped upon him; for we believe that in supporting him, we are supporting the principles of republican virtue, and the cause of the American people.

Of the present administration, we shall say nothing. But leave it for the friends and partisans of Mr. Adams to speak of his imputed merits, his commanding talents, and his superior qualifications; sensible, as we are, that whatever may be said in his favour, cannot in any degree detract from the character of that talented, patriotic and honest republican, Andrew Jackson. Well had it been, however, for the friends of the present administration, had they exercised towards Andrew Jackson the same charity and political forbearance which has been extended to John Quincy Adams. But no. Finding that Jackson was likely to prove a formidable opponent, and that he was indeed, and in truth, the favourite of the people, the deepest intrigues have been formed, and the vilest slanders propagated against him, that ingenuity could invent or language express. And what has been the result? After a long and merciless examination into his conduct, from his infancy up to the present time, his character, like gold tried in the furnace, seems to have acquired new lustre; he rises triumphant over the attacks of his enemies, and still retains the esteem and confidence of a grateful people.

The elections which have taken place in our own county, for the State Legislature, most convince us that no man can become a candidate for popular favour, even when he has an opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with the people, who can secure to himself the confidence and the support of all. It is not to be expected, therefore, in a government as extensive as the United States, that any one can be presented as a candidate for the Presidential chair, who can obtain a general or an undivided vote. But it must be a source of regret, as well as sincere mortification to all well meaning and honest men, that General Jackson, merely because he is about to supplant Mr. Adams, and be elected our next President, should be the subject of unmerited abuse, beset as a traitor to his country! But gentlemen, this is a mere fabrication,—a mere trick to answer a particular purpose. For, even some of those who have been most active in circulating these slanders against him, have confessed, that "the Presidential question out of the way, there is no man in the nation they more highly esteem than General Jackson." But were this not the case, Gen. Jackson's own conduct would stand for itself.

There are but few of us who have not some recollection of the last war, of the feelings and prejudices which existed, of the dangers and difficulties which were encountered, and of the victories which were achieved. Even then, objections were urged against Jackson; and it was said that he was unfit for a commander. But no sooner had he entered our army, than success crowned our arms. He went on from battle to battle, from victory to victory, until his greatest enemies were compelled to resound his praise. No man ever fought with more success, nor was any man ever more devoted to the interests and liberties of his country, than Gen. Jackson. Indeed, his military career alone has acquired for himself imperishable fame, and for the American nation, immortal glory. Why, then, should we not do honour to him who has won so much honour for his country?

In a civil capacity, he has been placed in some of the highest and most responsible offices which his own state could confer upon him. He has had the confidence of the general government, by receiving several important appointments; in all of which, he has discharged his duty with credit to himself, and usefulness to the public. Indeed, there is no situation in which he has been placed, where he has not done well. And although some are opposed to him, all must have the candour to admit, that he deserves well of his country. And from the honest conviction of our hearts, we believe that if elected President of the United States, he will administer the affairs of our government with correctness and ability, and to the lasting advantage of the American people.

Respectfully, &c. T. T. ARMSTRONG, JOHN HILL, JOHN F. POINDEXTER.

The above address being read, it was ordered that the editors of the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian be each furnished with a copy for publication, and that the same be read on the day of the election at each of the separate elections in this county. JACOB SALMONS, Chm'n. C. L. BANNER, Sec'y.

Mr. Editor: In the National Intelligencer, of the 14th inst. I noticed an account of a water-melon, which grew the past season in Waltham, Massachusetts, and weighed 45 lbs. Now it can't be expected that North Carolina will equal the old land of steady habits in vegetable productions, no more than she can in men, great enough to make Presidents out of. But you may tell your readers, that a Water Melon grew, the past season, on the farm of Mrs. Henry Conner, near Beatties Ford, Lincoln county, which weighed thirty-six pounds! Has any larger been produced in this part of the country? I have neither seen nor heard of any such hereabouts. Besides, many others grew on the same farm, which weighed from 30 to 35 lbs. I do not know where the seed of these melons was procured from, nor of what species and genus they are; but I shall call them the Lincoln melons! One who eat part of it.

Oct. 27, 1828.

## ITEMS.

A sign.—An Adams paper, in attempting to say the election of Gen. Jackson would be a curse to the country, omitted the letter *a* in the word curse; so that by accident he told the truth, in saying that "the election of Gen. Jackson will be a curse to the country."

Georgia.—Messrs. Gilmer, Wilde, Thompson, Wayne, Foster, Haynes, and Lumpkin, are elected to Congress from this state.

Gen. Harrison, minister to Colombia, was to have started from New-York, for his destination, about the 23th ult.

George M. Dallas, Esq. an early and zealous friend of Gen. Jackson, has been chosen Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

Henry Bowles has been committed to jail in Hillsborough, charged with murdering Robert Dickey.

Manufactures.—A meeting was to have been held in Greensborough, Guilford county, on Saturday last, for the purpose of organizing a company to establish a manufactory in that county. The manufacturing spirit seems to be pervading the whole state; the people appear to be determined to render themselves independent, as far as may be practicable, not only of foreign importations, saddled with heavy duties by the late tariff law, but also of the northern manufacturers, who, by means of the tariff, were disposed to impose heavy burdens on their Southern brethren.

We would here take occasion to remind the citizens of Rowan county, that a meeting will be held at the court house in this place, on Saturday, the 8th inst. for the purpose of organizing a company to establish a Cotton Manufactory in the vicinity of the town.

Triumph in Ohio.—The election in Ohio, for members of congress, of the legislature, &c. has resulted in a triumph to the Jackson cause. As far as heard from, seven Jackson members to Congress have been elected; of these, Messrs. Shields, Irvin, Kennon, and Goodnow, (all staunch Jackson men) have beaten Messrs. Woods, Beecher, Davenport, and John C. Wright, that supple pander of the administration. It is believed that Mr. Trimble, the Adams candidate for Governor, in consequence of his great personal popularity, has succeeded over Mr. Campbell. But this election affords the strongest hopes, that Ohio will show her patriotism, by voting for the candidate of the People—the Farmer of Tennessee, ANDREW JACKSON.

Two weeks since, we received a communication from Montgomery county, relative to a publication we lately made, of certain persons having been arrested there, as counterfeiters, and, after a legal examination, discharged by the officiating magistrates; but the letter having been either lost or mislaid, we have of course been unable to publish its contents. It shall, however, receive publicity, should we be able to lay our hands on it.

Its principal complaint, if we recollect rightly, from a single perusal of it, is, that there was an implied censure contained in our article, against the examining magistrates. Our language, we confess, was calculated to convey such an impression; but it was not our intention, nor do we believe it was that of our informant, to censure the magistrates, as we were under the impression they acted according to the evidence before them; all we intended to express, was a regret that the men implicated should have been discharged; as we yet believe they were guilty of what was laid to their charge.

The RACES over the Salisbury turf, took place last week: a friend promises us a full account of them, for our next paper.

## THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, October 23d.—Cotton, 9 1/2 a 8 7/8; Beef, fresh in market, 3 a 5 cents; Bacon 7 to 8; peach brandy, 50 to 60; apple do. 36 to 40; flour, 4 a 4 1/2; whiskey, 27 a 33. United States bank notes, 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. premium. Charleston, Oct. 25.—Upland cotton 9 a 10; whiskey, 26 to 27; bagging, 42 inch, 22 to 24; sugar, 8 to 9; molasses, 30 to 31 cents; bacon, 6 to 7; apple brandy, 27 to 28; beeswax, 22; coffee, 13 to 15; hyson tea, 100 to 105; Jamaica rum, 110 to 115—West India do. 75 to 80. North Carolina bills, 4 to 5 per cent. discount; Georgia do. 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent. do. Remarks.—There is a continued good demand for Cotton, and the prices of last week are fully supported.—Should the rivers continue low, much longer, scarcity of the article may increase the price a shade.

Camden, Oct. 25.—Cotton, 7 1/2 a 8 1/2; wheat 70 a 75; Flour 4 a 4 1/2, out of the wagon; corn 37 1/2 a 39 cents.

Fayetteville, October 24.—Cotton, 8 to 10; bacco, 32 50 a 7 1/2—refused, 14 a 2 1/2; corn, 1 1/2 a 2; bacon, 6 1/2 a 7; lard, 6 1/2 a 7; apple brandy, 28 a 30; peach 6 1/2 a 7 1/2 cents.—North Carolina bank bills, 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. discount; Georgia bills, 2 1/2 a 3; South Carolina bills, 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. discount.

New-York, Oct. 23.—Cotton, upland, 9 1/2 to 11; cotton bagging, hemp 19 to 21, cotton 15 to 18; hides, 11 to 17; North Carolina bank bills 10 per cent. discount; S. Carolina do. 3; Virginia 1; Georgia, 4. Darien, same.

Prices at Memphis, West Tennessee, 27th Sept. last: Bacon, 8 to 10; butter, 12 1/2 to 14; cotton, 8 to 9; corn, 25 to 30; flour, 5 1/2 a 6; 6 to 7; peach brandy, 62 to 75—apple do. 25 to 30; whiskey, 25 to 28; North Carolina bank bills, uncertain; South Carolina and Georgia, 10 to 10 per cent. discount; Virginia, 2 do.; Tennessee State Bank, 1 to 3 do.; Nashville bank, 25 to 30 do.; Alabama, 10 do.; United States, Louisiana, and Mississippi bills, par.

## SHARRID.

In this county, on the 28th ult. by the Rev. James Stafford, Mr. John Fleming, to Miss Elizabeth C. Smith, daughter of Capt. George L. Smith.

## DIED.

In Mecklenburg county, on Tuesday evening the 14th ult. in the 25th year of her age, Mrs. Sarah A. Grier, consort of Mr. Andrew Grier, and daughter of Andrew Hoyt, Esq. of Hioyleville, Lincoln county.

In this county, about five miles north-west of this place, on the 19th instant, Mrs. Rebecca Monroe, wife of Mr. Woodson Monroe, aged 26 years. Her last words on a futurity, were, that she did not fear death; that she was satisfied that she had made peace with high-maker. She left an infant child, aged 9 months 27 days; and an affectionate husband, and a large circle of friends, to mourn her departure.

## Communicated.

At her residence in Wadesboro, on the 13th inst. Mrs. Rosanna Harrington. The death of this venerable lady has spread a general gloom among her numerous friends; few persons have been more deservedly or more universally beloved; few have possessed qualities more amiable on more elevating; her manners were at once easy and affable and formed from a long and free intercourse with the best society.

In this place, on the 26th ult. after a lingering and painful illness, Mrs. Margaret Utzman, wife of Mr. Lewis Utzman. She was amiable, affectionate, virtuous, and esteemed by all who knew her. She endured her affliction with patience, and expressed an entire submission to the will of Providence. During her illness, she enjoyed that peace which the world cannot give, nor take away; and died with cheering hopes of entering into that rest which is prepared for the people of God.

Also, on the 21st near this place, Mr. Jeremiah Arey, aged 35 years and 20 days.

## Hardware, Cutlery & heavy

## GOODS.

HYDE & CLEVELAND, at the corner of King and Liberty streets, Charleston, S.C. have opened their Fall Assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, and Heavy Goods, comprising almost every article of the trade, and particularly suited for the Southern market; which they offer on the most liberal terms, to their friends and the public; and will faithfully execute any orders received for articles in the line.

Charleston, Oct. 15, 1828. 6143

## For Sale.

THE healthy, fertile River Plantation, in the Forks of the Yadkin, containing six or seven hundred acres of Land, well calculated for cotton and grain; formerly owned by Col. Richmond Pearson, Jr. at the mouth of Dutchman creek; will be sold on the premises, on the 4th Monday of November, upon credit, to the highest bidder. Persons wishing to see the land, may call upon Richmond or G. W. Pearson.

JOS. PEARSON, Trustee.

October 13th, 1828. 3140

## SALE!

ON Tuesday, the 25th of November next, will be sold, at the late residence of Dr. Robert Moore, dec'd, in the Jersey Settlement, Rowan county,

18 likely Niggers, men, women and children; Several likely Horses; 800 or 1000 bushels of Corn; 10,000 or 15,000 weight of COTTON; A valuable Library, of Medical and Miscellaneous Books;

Bye, Oats, Hay, and Fodder; Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

The sale will continue from day to day, till completed. Terms made known on the day of sale.

EBENEZER MOORE, Executor.

Rowan county, Oct. 21st, 1828. 3032

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Dr. Moore, are desired to make payment immediately, as no longer indulgence can be given.

## Trust Sale.

BY virtue of the power contained in a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber by Jacob Gough, for the purposes therein specified, I will, on Saturday, the 8th of November next, at a Public Meeting House, in Rowan county, North Carolina, sell, with all the usual and necessary incidents, all the real estate, which will be made known on the day of sale. HUGH PARKS, Trustee.

October 10, 1828. 239



## The Tailoring Business.

BENJAMIN FRALEY.

TILL carries on the above business, in all its branches, at the shop heretofore occupied by him, on Main street, in the town of Salisbury. Mr. Slaughter's Tavern, in the town of Salisbury. He continues to receive, regularly as they come, Philadelphia Fashions, and has no objection to enable him to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with the most tasteful and elegant kinds of garments, made up with as much "skill" as he can give, as his neighbors can rightfully lay claim to. Of which, however, he is not disposed to boast overmuch, leaving it to the good sense of his customers to be themselves the judges of what is good taste. As he employs the best of journeymen, and has no apprentices, he thinks he has a right to say his work will be well done; and he warrants it to be well. Owing to the great scarcity of money, cheapness of produce, &c., he will work *rather* than any other tailor in this part of the country, who will do as good work as he does.

Cutting out, of all kinds of garments, done on the shortest notice.

He still offers to teach Ward's Patent Protectors system of Tailoring, which is practiced by all the fashionable tailors in the United States.

He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage, and hopes to merit it by works, rather than by extravagant professions.

October 7, 1828.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

COWAN & REEVES.

HAVE just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, at their Store at Wood Grove, Rowan county, twelve miles west of Salisbury, a general assortment of fresh

Dry Goods, Crockery, Groceries, &c.

Which they are determined to sell unusually low for CASH or COTTON; or on a short credit to punctual customers. As they will replenish their stock at short intervals, from the Northern markets, and keep the newest and most approved kinds of Goods, they feel a confidence in inviting their friends and the public to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

COWAN & REEVES.

Wood Grove, Sept. 1st, 1828. 6m253

## Lost or Misaid,

THE certificate of two shares in the Capital Stock of the State Bank of North Carolina; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Directors of said Bank at the appropriate time. JNO. L. HENDERSON.

August 30th, 1828.

## Medical College of South

CAROLINA.

THE annual course of Lectures, in this Institution will commence on the second Monday in November next.

On Anatomy, by John Edward Holbrook, M. D.

On Surgery, by James Ramsay, M. D.

On Obstetrics and diseases of women and Children, by Thomas G. Proctor, M. D.

On Institutes and Practice of Medicine, by Samuel Henry Dickson, M. D.

On Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Edmund Ravenel, M. D.

On Materia Medica, by Henry R. Frost, M. D.

On Natural History and Botany, by Stephen Whitt, L. L. D.

On Pathological and Surgical Anatomy, by John Wagner, M. D.

Demonstration of Anatomy, John Wagner, M. D.

The Faculty take pleasure in stating that the establishment of an Infirmary for Surgical cases, in connection with the College, has been attended with the advantages anticipated. It afforded to the students during the last course of instruction, the opportunity of witnessing a variety of operations—amongst these were most of the capital operations in Surgery.

To enable the Students to profit by the facilities which our situation affords for the study of Practical Anatomy, new and extensive rooms have been erected and provided with every thing necessary for the purpose.

The valuable Anatomical Museum of the College, has been improved by new preparations received from France and Italy, last summer.

It affords the Faculty additional satisfaction to state, that by an arrangement with the Literary and Philosophical Society of South Carolina, extensive and valuable collections in Natural History, have been placed in the College, and carefully arranged, so as to afford to those interested in the study of Nature, ample opportunity of acquiring information, not only in the departments connected with Medicine, but through the whole range of Natural History.

The rich collection of minerals particularly, must be considered very important to the Institution.

EDMUND RAVENEL, Dean.

September 16, 1828. 5140

## Administrator's Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Administrators on the estate of Andrew Baird, dec'd, late of Burke county, desire all persons indebted to said estate to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate, will present them legally authenticated, within the time limited by act of Assembly, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

M. BAIRD, Adm'r.

September, 1828. W. M. L. BAIRD, Adm'r.

## Committed to Jail

IN Salisbury, N. C. on the 6th inst. a negro man, who says his name is John, that he ran away from his master, John Pego, about two weeks since, in Columbia S. C.; says he formerly belonged to the estate of Gen. Nat. Cordley, of Sussex county, Virg.; he is about 6 feet high, 32 years old, straight built, black complexioned, with a small scar above the right eye. The owner is desirous to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

F. SLATER, Aff.

Sept. 8th, 1828. 51

## Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, a negro boy, who says his name is BILL, belongs to Ezekiel Protman of Alabama, and ran away below Fayetteville. He is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, rather light complexioned, between 22 and 24 years old; no particular marks perceptible on him. His owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

N. B. Since the above was published, the fellow says his name is Daniel, and that he belongs to William Powell, of Richmond county, N. Carolina.

CHARLES PHELPS, Jailor.

Wilkesboro', May 30, 1828. 19

## SHERIFF'S DEEDS

FOR land sold by order of writs of vendition

Executors of the estate of

John H. Carteret,

Sept. 2nd, 1828.

## Fall Fashions!

SILAS TEMPLETON

HAVING been absent on a distant visit the past summer, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has returned home, and resumed business, which during his absence was conducted by his partner, Mr. Lowry.

They continue at the shop formerly occupied by S. Templeton; and are furnished with the Paris and London Fashions, for Ladies and Gentlemen. These fashions have been more generally admired and adopted by the *Bon Ton* of the Northern Cities, than any hitherto received; and although it requires more than usual skill and taste to give them full effect, yet the subscribers pledge themselves that their execution of them shall not be surpassed in the Union.

Ladies' Habits and Pelices, and Gentlemen's Clothing, will be made up at prices lower than such work was ever heretofore done, in order to conform to the unexampled pressure of the times.

Orders for work from a distance, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to, according to directions. SILAS TEMPLETON, SQUIER LOWRY.

Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1828. 34

## Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c.

as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of Military Goods. Also, all kinds of Silver-Ware, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of Watches Repaired, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street.

ROBERT WYNNE.

Salisbury, May 26, 1828. 17

## Steam Navigation up Cape

FEAR RIVER.

THE subscribers having been appointed Agents of the *Henrietta Steam Boat Company*, give notice to the Merchants in the interior, that the Steam Boat is in fine order, the Lighters are good and sufficient, and always kept ready in case of low water; Ware-Houses at Campbellton are provided for the reception of Goods and the storage of Cotton; they assure the public that every attention and facility will be afforded to render these boats worthy of their patronage.

The subscribers will attend to the receiving and forwarding of Goods to any part of the country, and the shipping of Cotton and other produce.

WILKINS & Co. Fayetteville, N. C. Oct. 1828. 4639

## Public Sale.

ON Monday, the 10th of November next, at Baird's Forge, Burke county, the late residence of Andrew Baird, dec'd on a credit of twelve months, will be sold

Several likely Negroes; Three Wagons and Harness; A Gig, and Sulkey; Also, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

M. BAIRD, Adm'r. WM. L. BAIRD, Adm'r. Sept. 12th, 1828. 5139

## Mills and Lands.

THE valuable Mills and Lands formerly the property of Geo. S. Hanes, dec'd, are offered for sale by the late purchasers. This land lies on Duckman's creek, 4 miles east of Mocksville, adjoining the Giles Mumford tract, and is equal to any land in Rowan county, with a large proportion of superior meadow; the Mills are of superior construction, and have now a very good and increasing run of custom; the water-power can very conveniently be made to drive any kind of Machinery. For other particulars, and terms, apply to Thomas D. Gibbs, one of the proprietors, on the premises.

THOMAS D. GIBBS, JOSEPH HANES, PETER SANER, JACOB SANER, MARTIN SANER.

May 25th, 1828.

N. B. Another tract, belonging to Peter Saner, adjoining the above, containing 225 acres, will be sold in connection with the above, or separately as may best suit the purchaser; which is likewise first rate land.

Also, will be sold, a lot adjoining the town of Mocksville, containing ten acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, with out-houses, and an excellent garden; this property will be sold low, on accommodating terms. Apply as above.

## Cotton Yarn.

FOR sale, wholesale and retail, *SWISS COTTON*, Number to 615, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to J. MURPHY, Agent.

Salisbury, May 5, 1828. [14]

## BOOK BINDING

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Binding* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of Binding.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obt. servt. JOHN H. DE CARTERET, Salisbury, Sept. 2nd, 1828.

## POETRY.

HEAVEN.

There is a calm and peaceful spot Beyond this world of grief and anguish, Where wintry tempests e'er not, And light and glory never languish.

And in that fair and happy land, Spirits of love and bliss are dwelling; And sweet from many a seraph band, The anthems of delight are swelling.

And death's distant frowns in vain Upon these spirits bright and pure; And sees their glory still remain, From all his dark and gloomy scene. ASCOL.

## THE GAMBSTER.

Mark'd ye that convulsive start? Saw ye how his eyeballs roll'd? Vulture-gnaw the gambler's heart!— Fear'd truths that she has told!

Now the fatal die he throws;— Heed ye that hysteric laugh? 'Tis to hide his deep felt woes— 'Tis him now the poison quaff!

See his frame with anguish shake! See his wildly-starting eyes! The play was deep—'twas life at stake— And the victor claims his prize.

Transient pleasure!—endless pain! Gambler! the enchantment's o'er; Passion and the lust of gain Give to Death one victim more! [DEATH'S DOINGS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From articles in the New Monthly Magazine, entitled SOCIETY IN INDIA.

"Amusement" in India is at best a sickly and languid kind of thing. The corporeal powers exhausted by the intense heat of the day, during which it is a toil to exist, sometimes render the intellect too torpid and inactive even for the pleasures of common intercourse. Concerts, however, balls, and occasionally masquerades, or rather dull and lifeless imitations of them, relieve in their turns the monotonous sameness of existence; and dramatic entertainments during the monsoon, which is the cool season, interpose a variety equally stimulating and agreeable. The Madras theatre, called the Pantheon, is an elegant building, convertible also into a spacious assembly-room. Of course the performers were merely amateurs, chiefly from the civil and military establishments—the sagacious policy of the Company having jealously shut the door upon professional actors, from the unextinguishable dread of colonization that has always haunted that sapient body. For it is difficult to imagine any other reason for the exclusion of those sometimes liberal and enlightened ministers of pleasure, from a community doomed to a life of languid exile in a severe and cheerless climate. It was, therefore, a matter of much difficulty to select plays fitted for representation on a stage, where the female parts were necessarily given to half-caste lads, who spoke most execrable English, or amateurs with beards that gave the lie direct to their feminine habiliments. I shall never forget Tom Anstey's undertaking the arduous character of Lady Macbeth. His beard was, unfortunately, of a hue that forbade him to be interpreted into a woman; and in a hot temperature the growth of that appendage is rapid beyond conception. Tom was under the necessity, therefore, of shaving between each act to keep it in a state of subordination befitting a female. It happened to be unusually hot, in the dressing-room, when Tom, attired as Lady Macbeth, had ordered his shaving-apparatus to be placed upon the stage where there was a freer circulation of air. He had scarcely begun that troublesome operation, when some one mischievously rang the prompter's bell. The signal was instantly obeyed, and up rose the curtain, displaying Lady Macbeth seated before a glass in the act of shaving. How shall I describe the roar, the shouts, the plaudits, the screams, and convulsions of female laughter, at this unexpected disclosure? A general cry for Lady Macbeth brought Tom to the front of the stage, his face duly soaped for the ceremony so unexpectedly interrupted. Every where the cries redoubled, till Tom with admirable presence of mind, roared out in the language of his part,

"What's the business."

That such a hideous trumpet calls to parley The sleepers of the house?"

an address which succeeded in appeasing the storm, and restoring perfect good-humor."

Recipe.—The bark of a Willow tree, burnt to ashes, mixed with strong vinegar, and applied to the parts, will remove all warts, corns, or excrescences on any part of the body.

Drunkenness is a pleasant poison, and a sweet sleep

## Monsoon Fields of Ceylon.—Dr.

morning was, as usual on a first arrival, taken up by visits; in the afternoon we drove in Sir E. Barnes' sociable through the far-famed cinnamon gardens, which cover upwards of 17,000 acres of land on the coast, the largest of which are near Colombo. The plant thrives best, in a poor, sandy soil, in the woods to the size of a large apple tree, but when cultivated, is never allowed to grow more than ten or twelve feet in height, each plant standing separate. The leaf is something like that of the laurel in shape, but of a lighter color; when it first shoots out its red, then changes gradually to green. It is now out of blossom, but I am told that the flower is white, and appears when in full blossom to cover the garden. After hearing so much of the spicy gales from this island, I was much disappointed at not being able to discover any scent, at least from the plants, in passing through the gardens; there is a very fragrant-smelling flower growing under them, which at first led us into the belief that we smelt the cinnamon, but we were soon undeceived. On pulling off a leaf or a twig you perceive the spicy odour very strongly, but I was surprised to hear that the flower has little or none. As cinnamon forms the only considerable export of Ceylon, it is of course preserved with great care; by the old Dutch law, the penalty for cutting a branch was no less than the loss of a hand; at present a fine expiates the same offence. The neighborhood of Colombo is particularly favorable to its growth, being well sheltered, with a high equable temperature; and as showers fall very frequently, though a whole day's heavy rain is uncommon, the ground is parched.—Bishop Heber.

## Uses of ox hides.—In the vast Pam-

pas, or plains of Buenos Ayres, where no timber grows, the skins of animals supply the place of almost every thing. Brand, a late English traveller, says the inhabitants preserve their grain in ox hides. The whole skin is filled and sewed up, legs and all, and the granary has the appearance of an elephant fastened to four stakes. A child's cradle consists of a sheep skin laced to a small frame, and suspended in the house. Parquets are kept in cages made of hide. Wood is so scarce that the ribbons of oxen are used in stretching hides to dry, and as pegs to fasten them down.

## Teast.—The following methods of

making yeast have been recommended.

1st. Boil one pound of good flour, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water, for one hour; when milk warm, bottle it and cork it close; it will be fit for use in twenty-four hours. One pint of this will make 18 pounds of bread.

2. To a pound of mashed potatoes, (mealy ones are best) add two ounces of brown sugar, and two spoonfuls of common yeast; the potatoes first to be pulped through a cullender, and mixed with warm water to a proper consistency. Thus a pound of potatoes will make a pound of good yeast. Keep it moderately warm while fermenting. This recipe is in substance, from Dr. Hunter, who observes that yeast so made will keep well. No sugar is used by bakers when adding the pulp of potatoes to their rising.

## Visible Magnitude altered by Temperature.

M. Le Cat, in his ingenious work on the senses, remarks, that objects appear smaller in cold, frosty weather, and of course, larger during the warm days of summer and autumn, provided the sun does not shine bright. He accounts for this from the pupil of the eye being considerably contracted by cold as well as by bright light, and relaxed by heat and diminished light.

## Religion of China.—Dr. Milne says

that every kind of idolatry exists in China. The Chinese have gods of the hills, of the vallies, of the woods, of the shop, of the kitchen; they adore gods who are supposed to preside over the thunder, the rain, the fire, the grain, the small pox, births and deaths; they worship the sun, moon and stars, and the genii of the mountains, rivers, lakes and seas; they address prayers to the spirits of departed kings, sages, heroes, and parents, and have idols of gold, wood, stone and clay. Every one possesses charms and spells, which are hung about the neck, stitched in the clothes,

## ried to bedposts, or written on the door.

The emperor, statesmen, philosophers, merchants and people, are idolaters. Many of the learned affect to despise the superstitions of the people, and to worship only heaven and the earth; but at the hour of death, not knowing the true God, they send for the priests of false gods to pray for them. In health they laugh at the fooleries of the more idolatrous sects, but in sickness employ the priests to offer masses, write charms, ring bells, &c.

## The Turks.—The following partic-

ulars are derived from Dr. Walsh's Journey from Constantinople. The Turks pride themselves on being ignorant, and despise those who are not so. They think a man degraded who understands any other language than Turkish; and a few years since, there could not be found in the empire a Turk who was capable or willing to hold a communication in a foreign language. The Turks differ from the Franks (Europeans and Americans) even in their most trifling habits. The Turkish barber, in shaving, pushes the razor from him; the carpenter draws the saw to him, all the teeth being set in; the mason sits while he lays stones; and the scribe writes, not on a desk or table, but on his hand, and from right to left. Dr. W. observed the Turks building a house; they began at the top of the frame, and all the upper rooms were finished and inhabited, while all below was like a lantern. It is more than four centuries since the Turks crossed from Asia to Europe; yet while all around them have been advancing in the march of improvement, they have stood still, and are now the same puerile, prejudiced, stubborn race, that left the mountains of Asia.

Dr. Walsh says the road through the plains, from Constantinople to the Balkan mountains, is nothing more than a path over the grass, every one pursuing that he prefers. In the winter travellers miss their way, and numbers are every year found dead in the snow drifts. The first trees that Dr. W. met, were more than 100 miles from Constantinople.

## Bees.—The last North American

Review contains an article on the management of bees, written by a gentleman who has, for seven years, had a colony of bees under his immediate inspection, and who has devoted much of his time to the observation of their habits, customs and manners. He says the honey bee is a native of every part of the globe, and that it is every where distinguished by the same traits, with the slight variation produced by climate. It preserves the same singular economy in the hollow tree of the forest and in the hive of the bee-shed; it is the same in all situations and in all ages. The bee never changes its food; it forever partakes of the nourishment extracted from the nectary of flowers. The scent of bees is so acute that every flower which has a powerful odour, can be discovered by them at a great distance. They resort to the dung-hill and the pig-pen, not for honey, but for medicine. They sometimes carry the juices of the peach and of other fruits to their cells. The average number of a hive or swarm is from 15 to 20,000 bees. If the swarm consists of 20,000, there are 19,999 working bees, 500 drones, and one queen, or mother. One queen lays all the eggs of a hive, and she never leaves the hive for a moment, except when she goes forth with a new swarm. When a queen bee dies or leaves the hive, all the bees run about in great agitation for a day or two, before they make an effort to repair their loss. They then search for cells where queen eggs, (eggs which will produce queens,) have been deposited; they enlarge these cells, if necessary, and enable the queen-bee to grow, and she soon comes out perfectly formed, to the great pleasure of the bees.

This writer says it is disgraceful to such a country as ours to import wax or honey; and that we ourselves ought to export tons of it every year.

## Length of Life.—Mr. Odier, of

Switzerland, has been lately engaged in investigations on this subject, the result of which is, as the world grows older the average life of man is extended. He has gone back as far as the year 1590 and 1600, the average duration of life was eighteen years five months. From 1600 to 1700, men lived, on an average, twenty-three years and seven months. From 1815 to 1826, the average was thirty years.